

WILMINGTON JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: \$2.50 in advance.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 38.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
\$3 00 at the end of three months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address, \$11 00
Ten, do. do. do. 20 00
Twenty, do. do. do. 38 00
No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid, and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
Northern Mail, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M. and close at 4 P. M.

Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12 P. M. every day.
Ferry Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

Ferry Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westboro, and Kalamazoo, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.
Swamp Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12 P. M. every day.
Taylor's Express, Long Creek, Moore's Creek, Black River, Harris, and Haverhill's Strong Mail, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10 P. M.
Oxlow's Express, Harris, Strong, Moore, and Torsell, is due every Saturday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

DESCRIPTIVE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE, November 7, 1845.

JAMES I. BRYAN,

Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-4] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT.
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, Wilmington, N. C.
R. W. Brown, Esq.,
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey,
Richards, Bassett & Aborn, New York.
A. Richards, Esq.,
27, 1845. 41-4f

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. BANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
September 21, 1844. 1-4f

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRosier's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs.
April 7, 1846 31

WHARFAGE.
NAVAL STORES or other produce will be received on Nutt's wharf at the regular rates. Vessels, Rigs, &c., laying at said wharf will be charged as above.
April 10, 1846. J. I. BRYAN. 30-4f

SUGAR.
10 Hds Muscovado Sugar,
2 do New Orleans do (superior.)
10 lbs do do clarified sugar,
6 do Muscovado crystallized do
5 do New Orleans do
Just received and for sale by
A10] BARRY & BRYAN.

RALEIGH
Classical, Mathematical and Military
ACADEMY.

Classical Department:
J. M. LOVEJOY, PRECEPTOR.
Mathematical and Military Department:
W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first of January, and the second Session on the first of July.

It is the design of the preceptor, that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For English and Mathematical Studies,
per Session, \$15 00

For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and
Italian Language, per Session, 20 00

The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of a lower Class, paying only for the Studies of the Class to which they belong.

Military Tactics taught to the Pupils, free of extra charge.

The design of the Military Department being to fit the Pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution or for any other purpose.

By an Act of the last Legislature, necessary arms and equipments are furnished by the State, but Parents who wish their children instructed in the Military Department, are required to provide them with the prescribed Uniform.

N. B.—Good board can be had in respectable families at \$8 00 per month, and a few Pupils will be taken as boarders, by the Principal of the Academy.

REFERENCES:
Hon. George E. Badger, Gen. Moye,
Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Col. E. Yarbrough,
Hon. R. M. Saunders, Charles L. Hinton,
Rev. D. Lacy, L. D. Henry,
Hon. John H. Bryan, Wm. F. Collins,
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, James B. Shepard,
Hon. Richard Himes, Wm. H. Husted,
Dr. Baker, E. P. Guion, Esq's.

As the above-named gentlemen are well known in the State, I have given their names as references. They send their sons or wards to my school, and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.

J. M. L. 31-11f

Raleigh, April 17, 1846

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THIS SOCIETY will hold its future meetings, every Friday night in the Methodist Protestant Church, which will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, promptly, through the summer.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings through the summer in the school house at the Dr. Pond, Potterville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. 51-12m

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomach Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Scatula, or Lambeago, and Diseases arising from an Impure use of Mercury, Arsenic, or Bromine. Exposure to the Sun, and all internal disorders not organic, but springing from a diseased circulation, give way before its hygienic influence.

This valuable Medicine is now used and universally approved by the most distinguished of the Medical Profession throughout our country, and by its intrinsic medicinal value, the public generally, and the afflicted particularly have been made acquainted with its usefulness, in the removal and cure of diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood. This medicine is composed of pure and simple ingredients, all of which are held in the highest estimation by the most distinguished physicians.

It is an aperient, antiseptic and tonic, it contains the three most useful properties of medicine. It purges, purifies and restores. Scrofula, Cancer, Leprosy, all Ulcers and Scrofulous Sores, all Diseases of the Skin, and all internal disorders not organic, but springing from a diseased circulation, give way before its hygienic influence.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader is invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

New York, April 22, 1846.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it my duty due to you and to the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your SARSAPARILLA, and others who are now suffering from their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcerous gale, which extended half way to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your SARSAPARILLA by Mr. Jas. McConnell, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have never seen nor felt the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly,
SARAH MINTYRE,
240 Delancy street, New York.
MOBILE, Ala. Nov. 28, 1845.

CIRCULAR.
THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.

WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L. CORBETT.

Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs

do do Subpoenas

do do Fi. Fas.

County Court Seire Facias

Apprentice's Indentures

Letters of Administrators

Juror's Tickets

Peace warrants

Constable's bonds

Notes of hand

Checks, Cape Fear Bank

do Branch Bank of the State

Notes, negotiable at bank

Inspector's Certificates

Certificates of Justices attending Court

hipping Papers

Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE

CAMPBINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Campbine Lamp, which warrants them in saying, that for half the money they will give double the light of any Oil or Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from \$1 50 to \$5.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. HENRY NUTT.

Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12m

INSPECTION NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been re-appointed Inspectors of

NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS,

at the last term of the County Court of New Hanover, take this method of informing their country friends and Turpentine makers generally, that they are exactly ready to attend to all Inspection with which they may be favored, both for town and country.

JOHN S. JAMES,
M27 28-1y P. M. WALKER.

Just Received

AT

H. R. Nixon & Co's

CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY,

UNDER THE CAROLINA HOTEL,

Bring the last arrivals from New York, every thing good to eat, come or send and see.

Jellies.

Tin do

Stone do

Brooms do

Tobacco do

Table Salt

Bird Cages

Blackening and Brushes

Matches

Wrapping Paper

Writing do

Ground Ginger

Iron bound half bushels

Nests do

Cayenne Pepper

Mulders

Lemon squeezers

Cheese

Butter

Lard

Fish Roes

Bacon

Mackerel

Dried and Mess Beef

Liquors.

Cog. Brandy

H. Gin

Madeira Wine

Port do

Pure Juice Port Wine

Spanish Brandy

American do

Apple do

Cincinnati Whiskey

Common do

American Gin

N. E. Rum

Cider Vinegar

do Brandy.

Molasses

Barrels of Lard

Copperas

Indigo

Allspice

Race Ginger

Powder and Shot

do in canisters

Stoughton Bitters

Nutmegs

All of the above are fresh, and great pains have been taken in making the selection, for the sole use of those who will favor us with their custom.

Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1846.

MITCHELL'S

POCKET MAP

OR
Texas, Oregon, and California.

A FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be obtained at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Coffee.

60 BAGS RIO COFFEE, just received per schooner Cassius, and for sale by BARRY & BRYAN.

CADDIS B. LUCK'S
NEW LOTTERY OFFICE.
Basement Rooms, under Eagle, corner of Main and 13th streets—Richmond, Va.

Drawings received every evening at 6 o'clock. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

PRESENT below, to the patrons of FORTUNE'S HOME, the following grand display of Schemes for May, 1846. They are all good—but the Scheme for the 23d presents an extraordinary chance for a fortune—\$60,000 Capital and 15 drawn ballots. Examine for yourselves, make your selection, and forward your orders to

C. B. LUCK, Richmond Va.

THE MAY FLOWER.

\$60,000! \$30,000! \$15,000!

15 drawn ballots out of 78!

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 21, to be drawn on Saturday, May 23d, 1846, at Wilmington, Delaware.

GRAND CAPITALS:

1 Prize of \$60,000 50 Prizes of \$1,000

1 " 30,000 50 " 800

1 " 15,000 50 " 600

1 " 7,500 100 " 400

1 " 3,936 &c. &c.

Whole Tickets \$20, halves 10, quarters 5.

A certificate of Whole costs \$205 00

A certificate of Halves costs 102 50

A certificate of Quarters costs 51 25

A Package of Tickets in this splendid Lottery may draw the five first Prizes amounting to over one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars.

\$30,000! \$12,000!

Lowest 2 Number Prize \$40.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 22, to be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, May 30, 1846. 75 Nos., 12 drawn.

GRAND CAPITALS:

1 Prize of \$30,000 1 Prize of \$4,000

1 " 12,000 1 " 3,000

1 " 8,000 1 " 1,936

1 " 5,000 30 " 1,000

Tickets \$12, halves 6, quarters 3.

Remember, in purchasing by the package we always give in three tickets.

My friends and the public generally will please bear in mind that all prizes are in the hands of "LUCK."

Then for prizes please address C. B. LUCK.

Vendor for D. PAINE & Co., Managers.

Persons ordering by the package in any of the above can deduct the price of three tickets.

The tickets in the above Lotteries are received, and a order addressed to Luck will meet the most prompt and confidential attention.

I have every day Lotteries from 1 to 20 dollars, and when a remittance is made to me, large or small, I will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand.

The drawings sent when requested to all who order from me.

On all letters enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, the postage, if sent, need not be paid.

C. B. LUCK.
March 13th, 1845. 26

CADDIS B. LUCK'S

New Lucky Lottery Office.

Basement rooms, under the Eagle, corner Main and 13th streets—Richmond, Va.

\$116,000!

I have in my office four packages of Tickets in the following Scheme, and a package may draw the first five Capitals, amounting to upwards of \$116,000!

The four packages contain 104 tickets, which, at \$20 each, is \$2,080, which I warrant to draw \$1290, making the risk only \$890.

Persons at a distance as well as those of our city, wishing to engage in this money making scheme, can do so by making application either by letter or otherwise at "LUCK'S OFFICE."

All communications confidential and promptly attended to.

A certificate of one-fourth will be furnished for \$200

Do. one-eighth 100

Do. one-sixteenth 50

Do. one thirty-second 25

A Mammoth Scheme for 21st May.

\$60,000, \$30,000, \$15,000!

78 Nos.—15 DRAWN.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 21, to be drawn on Saturday, May 21st, 1846. Capitals:

1 prize of \$60,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 7,500, 1 of 3,936, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 800, 50 of 600, &c. Tickets \$20; halves 10; quarters 5.

Friday, May 22, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES B. SHEPARD,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENATE,
WILLIAM S. ASHE.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
EDWARD D. HALL.

To Correspondents.—F. J. S. Your esteemed favor has been received. It can't be helped. People will help themselves. "Sic vos, non vobis mellificatis, oves!"

J. A. must write a shorter letter, and not forgetting the postage, direct his next to the Secretary of State, Raleigh.

A. B. C. We hate these first essays. Try again. Diffidence should be one's companion, not master. Yet it is such an exotic in its way, and so particularly rare in this climate, we prize the plant too highly to expose the flower.

NEW-HANOVER CANDIDATES.

The Democratic candidates, whose names appear at the head of our paper, will address the people of New Hanover County at the following places and on the following days: Rocky Point, 29th May, Holly Shelter, 30th " South Washington, 1st June, Piney Woods, 2d " Long Creek, 3d " Moores Creek, 4th " They will endeavor to visit the remaining districts of the county, previous to the day of election. Captains of the above districts, if convenient, will confer a favor on the candidates by calling out their respective companies on the above stated days.

The War with Mexico.

In another column we spread before the readers of the Journal, the latest news from our gallant little army in Texas. We congratulate them and the country, whose honor they have so nobly redeemed, on the events of the 4th inst. Things are now taking the right turn. We would almost say that we rejoiced at the first news from the seat of war, for we knew what must follow. The spirit of the country has been roused, and fearful will be the retribution.—On every side accounts reach us of the assembling of citizens, eager to participate in the toils and share the glories of the field. The destruction of Matamoros opens a new era in the history of this Republic, and it depends upon the continuance of this war, whether that is still to be bright and glorious, or marked by embarrassments and disunion. We call upon the authorities at Washington to be speedy in their doings. Let an over-whelming force be concentrated upon the borders, and let them march at once to the capital. The war will not be over, until Mexico itself is taken, and that event will happen too late if long delayed. The military spirit, than which nothing is more dangerous to a Republic, and which at this moment is absolutely necessary to prompt and vigorous action, must not too long be indulged, as it should never be wholly repressed. And we must act with energy and decision for another reason; and that one most vital to our own interests: that we do not involve others in the quarrel, and extend the field of battle West and East from Mexico to both oceans. We have nothing to fear from decision—every thing from inactivity.

How stands North Carolina?

From every town, village and hamlet throughout our territory, accounts are being received of the assemblages of the people, the voting of supplies and the organization of volunteers for the service of the country. Let not the old North State, to whom the councils of Texas have so long been indebted for virtue and intelligence, be backward now that her soil is invaded. Texas is as much allied to us by compact as Maine or Massachusetts, and more so in blood and feeling. Our native sons are among her first citizens, and from the blood of our children, has she reaped the harvest of liberty. Call your public meetings, ye honest, stout-hearted yeomanry. Let speak the mighty voice of the people. Democrats, our own chosen President has warned us of our country's danger, and she who, even before your birth, protected your infancy, needs the strong arm of your manly years. Lists have been opened in Wilmington, numbers have already rallied at the call. Before many days, they will be on their way to the field, and let us hope, joined by crowds of their countrymen, from every section of the State.

English Intrigues in Mexico.

Should the war now being waged on our South-western frontier be successful or not, in obtaining what we deem its true object, namely: indemnification for the past and security for the future, together with all costs and expenses, there is one point upon which we must stand on surer ground, and that is the existence of an undercurrent of English influence in the affairs of that unhappy nation.

A recent correspondent of this paper stated that most of the mines of the Mexican States were worked by British subjects, and we believe the fact to be well authenticated. We are informed that nearly one-third of the whole revenue of the country goes into the pockets of these gentlemen. How else can it be than that they must exercise a most potent influence in the action of the government; and knowing these very men to be the creatures of English ambition, and opposed to the United States in every social, moral and political principle, as for this reason we would not be called, in time of peace, to time of war, some reason must ultimately bring us

into conflict. We verily believe that this whole disturbance, singular as it may seem, has grown out of the Oregon question. England has been too quiet lately for nothing. "While we serve our sovereign in the South, let us not forget his interests in the North." If we are to give up to 49° let us take care our boundaries be not still further curtailed to the Columbia. And let not any threats of her interference in our difficulties with Mexico prevent us from refusing any further concessions. The doctrine has gone forth,—the solemn faith of the American government has been pledged to the assertion of our exclusive right to regulate our own concerns in the manner we best please. Let no foreign interference be suffered on this continent to involve us in still farther difficulties. The protest of England may be expected to our intended march to the gates of Mexico, and she will contend for the right of shipping her specie independent of the blockade, but we hope no threats will deter us from the rigid enforcement of belligerent rights, and the firm determination to require from neutrals the duties appertaining to that character. We must watch and prepare.

Rail Road—Public Meeting.

For a long time a project has been conceived, which, if carried into effect, must be eminently conducive to the prosperity of this town and the vicinity. Situated as we are at the terminus of the great Northern route, and a large portion of our community deriving the means of subsistence directly and indirectly from the Rail Road leading to this place, its continuance and welfare is intimately connected with the common interests of the whole community. If, taking advantage of our inactivity, the citizens of Raleigh construct a link of communication with the South Carolina Rail Road, Southern travellers, instead of passing through Wilmington, bringing with them all those vast benefits which accompany the institution of a popular and extensive Rail Road, will be attracted to the interior, and the ultimate result would inevitably tend to the ruin of the Wilmington and Weldon line of communication, and interfere, in a great measure, with the rising prosperity of this town and the whole eastern section of the State.—Every one who has travelled North and conversed with passengers on the route, knows that that portion of the journey lying between Wilmington and Charleston, connecting the Weldon Road with the South, is regarded with universal repugnance, and that it has long been a matter of surprise that some line of Rail Road communication has not been erected, which would render so much exposure and inconvenience unnecessary.

The people of Raleigh, taking advantage of this state of public feeling, are already agitating the question, and men of capital there have expressed their willingness to forward the undertaking. For the purpose of preserving, if possible, by anticipatory measures, the usefulness and indeed the existence of the Weldon Road, and securing unimpaired its benefits to this town and vicinity, a large and enthusiastic meeting of our citizens was held at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening last. The principal questions submitted, concerned the expediency and the practicability of erecting a Road to connect at the South Carolina line, with another from Camden, S. C., or some other adjacent point in that State, which it is understood, in that event, the South Carolinians are ready to construct.

We regret that another engagement prevented our attendance. Among the speakers, we notice with pleasure the names of Hon. E. B. Dudley, W. A. Wright and Lucien Holmes, Esqs. The latter of these gentlemen, in a speech remarkable for good delivery and substantial argument, exposed the vast benefits of the proposed measure to all classes of the community. Mr. Wright sustained his views with considerable spirit, and Gov. Dudley presented to the consideration of the meeting many new and important facts, shewing in a clear, concise and skillful manner, the entire practicability of the Road, the necessity of its construction and the favorable disposition of the Post Master General to the Weldon and Wilmington Company. Gov. D. has, on this occasion, taken an active part in the prosecution of a measure vitally connected with the prosperity of Wilmington, and we hope, with all its well-wishers, that a project which thus commands in its support the suffrages of so many experienced and talented individuals, whose interests are identified with that of the town, and who can meet, on this occasion, and join without prejudice, in consultation for the public good, will not be suffered to fall, if the industry and enterprise of our citizens will be sufficient for its support, and that is saying all. The Road must and will go through. In the language of the resolutions, "it ought to be built, and it shall be built."

CAPT. WALKER, of the Texas Rangers, may take our hat. He seems to be a noble and daring fellow, and deserves promotion. If it be any satisfaction to him to know it, we can assure him he would be made a Colonel at least, if we had the appointment. He has immortalized himself, and is, we hope, a good Democrat, for he "will do, if he does not die."

"The Republican."—We have received the first number of a new paper just started in Washington, N. C., bearing the above title, edited by W. B. Gulick, Esq., assistant teacher in the Washington Academy. We wish the editor success in his new enterprise, and would here remark that it becomes the Democratic party in the 8th district to sustain him. If we are to judge from the first number, "The Republican" will be of vast service to the party. It is courteous towards its opponents, but firm in promulgating Democratic doctrine. Such a paper the people of Washington need—such a paper they now have—and, as we are told, they should by all means sustain it.

James B. Shepard.

There is something about this name which we know will attract the attention of our country friends, in spite of them, and with somewhat of the spirit of the quack doctors in the Northern papers, who head off their pills with \$500 reward, we take the liberty of premising what we have to say about our candidate, with some remarks about our paper, and we ask our good whole-souled Democratic friends, in the country, what do you say to increasing its size? Just look at it, gentlemen, these short columns and this narrow space are a reproach to Democracy, whose truths should be unfolded in broad sheets, and clear, open, honest looking type. The Italian bachelor in Boccaiola complained, "Questa e troppo gran casa a si poco famiglia." [What a big house for so small a family.] One glance at our political family and another at our house will satisfy any reasonable man we are far more to be pitied. "Sent before their time into this breathing world, scarce half made up," as many of them unavoidably are, we yet love our handlings, and want them to look well in public.

There is little reason to question that as Mr. Shepard is the regular, he will shortly be the only candidate of the Democratic party in the coming election. No one of our readers who have perused the elaborate article we had the pleasure of spreading before them last week, from our valued correspondent, Senex, can entertain a doubt that he is abundantly qualified by nature and education for that post in which we mean to place him in August. Let not this be considered an idle boast. North Carolina has known Whig misrule too long, not to be eager for the change. Wherever our candidate has appeared he has awakened the enthusiastic, cheered the desponding, and added new converts to the faith of Republicanism. Well may our brethren of the Chronicle and the Register tremble, for as the application of fire calls into life the hidden inscription, the zeal and fidelity of the Democratic presses have awakened the dormant energy and enthusiasm of the people. We tell these gentlemen that the principles of our party, as they are founded not merely in the interests of North Carolina, but in that of the whole country, not in the temporary but the permanent welfare of the people are identified with its progress, and will become stronger in its prosperity. From every quarter we receive assurances that the efforts of Mr. S. to place these considerations in their proper light before the people of the State, have not been unattended with success. All we now want to ensure success, is union in the ranks. Men may have preferences, but parties may never. Candidates must be available, that principles may triumph. You may like this man and I may like that, but is it not more essential that one should succeed than that either should be gratified? We are sure these remarks are unnecessary to ourselves, but they may teach something to others. We know that in August the stout-hearted Democracy of the State, in every section, will no longer be divided—linked not merely shoulder with shoulder, but heart with heart, they will share as they must achieve, a common victory.

The Whig Press and the Administration.

Fortunate alike in present position and future prospect, the unanimity with which Mr. Polk and his party were called into office, has been only equalled by the general favor with which his measures and policy have since been received. A spirit of forbearance and compromise, unknown for many years, seems to have filled the presses and the leaders of the opposition. Unanimity to an extent almost dangerous in a free country, distinguished the passage of the leading measures of the present administration. By suffrages, by votes, and by countenance, the Whigs attested in their favor the confidence of the country. We have to congratulate ourselves, that in the selection of the eminent citizen who now fills the Executive chair, the democratic party have succeeded so well in attaining the true object of party division—the good of the whole country and the satisfaction of its citizens. In the free and hearty support we gave Mr. Polk we proposed to ourselves no other object. In the remarks we felt called upon to make concerning the eminent gentleman who opposed him, we challenge the most prejudiced to point to a single line which, although written at the moment when we felt most convinced of the startling importance of the struggle, was at all inconsistent with the dignity of our own position, or a proper regard for the feelings of Mr. Clay. In a political contest, the necessity of awakening the enthusiasm of the electors, sometimes leads to comments and exposures too often unworthy the speaker and the audience. Many things are said which men know to be false. Many things are done which had been better avoided. But such is the unfortunate state of the public mind, the confusion of circumstance, and the excitement of the passing delirium, that we feel inclined with an almost pardonable venality to excuse the offender in the purity of his motives. Parties are necessary, we know; and the lines of division must be strongly drawn, to prevent them from being obliterated or forgotten. But we should never cease to reflect, that it is unworthy a generous and liberal mind, in public or in private, to descend to indecency in language, or misconduct in expression. Our duty to ourselves as a man, and our duty to the public as a citizen and a journalist, may often call for an expression of opinion, whose effect will be injurious to the reputation or influence of those against whom it happens to be directed. But we may be warm without intemperance, and faithful without fanaticism, steadfast in the support of our own opinions and what we believe to be the true interests of the country, at the same time we hope ever to preserve a proper regard for the feelings and notions of others; particularly

if they should hold prominent positions before the country.

We have been led to make these remarks from the perusal of a most unbecoming and illiberal attack on the Administration in the editorial columns of the New York Evening Express, of the 12th instant. There are some men who cannot be severe without losing their temper. To whom the coarse slang of vulgar abuse seems stronger & more grateful than the most polished sarcasm or biting irony. It is the unfortunate part of an able but ill regulated mind to be often its own worst enemy. With all the power, but less than the skill of the blind giant, its blows recoil and prove at last the most potent element in its own destruction. Such men are to be pitied. There are others who increase the difficulties of this painful situation, by a malicious chafing, which knows neither bounds, decency, nor moderation; industries as the bees, but like her, unable to see very far in advance, they work very hard, are very well fed, and very useful, and they can sting too, as we have seen, but they are ever despised. The Ev. Express and the National Intelligencer will permit us to remind them from their own experience, that sacrifices like these, at the shrine of party, are never repaid. Their duty, as prominent organs of the Whig interest, may lead them to oppose us. And without a talented and organized opposition, the liberties of no country are safe; but let them not forget, there is a higher duty to themselves, and to truth, which should prompt us all, far as possible, to bring not the jealousies and rancor of narrow personality into the public councils and debates of an intelligent and reflecting people.

Steamboat Excursion.—We have marked last Thursday with a white bean, for on that very day we were fortunate in being one of the most delightful party that has recently sailed from this gay and happy town. Our lively correspondent will see from the state of our columns, that his interesting account of all that was said and done on that occasion, must be omitted to day. We agree these "re-unions" are death to old bachelors, "civilly" speaking, and we are certain that if rewards were now distributed in the old Roman fashion, Captain SMITH would come in for a large bounty.

ORGANOGENY.—An Inaugural Dissertation for the degree of M. D., by Myddleton Michel, Medical College, South Carolina, Charleston, 1846.

We have received the above pamphlet, and will give it a more extended notice in our next.

Cinq Mars par M. Alfred Comte De Vigny, Paris et Bruxelles, 1845.

We like occasionally to toss up the papers which adorn our editorial table, and from the mass of Extras and political documents, "black spirits, white and grey," draw forth from its hiding place some precious little volume, like the one now before us. There is something refreshing in turning over these pages after the toil of the day is done, when the soul, maddened by tales of bloodshed and ruin, of sacked towns and human slaughter, feels a genial influence of polite literature steal over its faculties, like the bewitching harmony of a duly remembered lay, recalling it again to pleasures long untasted, and feelings unknown in the ruder walks of political science. It is with such an ebullition of animating enjoyment that we now perform a duty we had long promised the importer of the work, whose name heads this article. The author, De Vigny, has lately become rather popular in this country, from his contributions to French literature. Unlike the dreaming Sue, whose best productions are sullied with a shameful indecency, no merit however lofty, no talent however exquisite, can mitigate or conceal the writings of Mr. De Vigny are remarkable for a philanthropy, without affectation, and a generous magnanimity of kindness no passion can obscure or ambition destroy. He seeks not to inflame his readers but to instruct them. He aims not for the fleeting applauses of sectarian rancor, but for that nobler reward which, as Lord Camden said, "posterity alone can pay." The object of the work is under the form of a romance, containing a minute history of the rebellion of Cinq Mars during the administration of Cardinal Richelieu, to present to the reader, "Un traite sur la chute de la feodalite, sur la position exterieure et interieure de la France au dix-septieme siecle, sur la question des alliances avec les armes etrangeres, sur la justice aux mains des parlements ou des commissions secretes et sur les accusations de sorcellerie, et the author justly concludes, that though this "neut pas ete le peute-etre; le roman le fut." The same thing has been done in our own country by Cooper and Irving, who, under the form of historical novels, have given to our literature, contributions of rare and surpassing merit. This species of composition is rapidly assuming the place it should in the hands of the scholar and the hearts of the people. We congratulate our *littérati* that the deluge of trash which, under the form of "light reading," fairly threatened a short time since, to submerge us, is fast declining beneath nobler alluvions of more permanent and substantial beauty. The style is concise but clear, and harmonious without labor. There is a strength without too much brevity, and learning without pedantry or effort. We regret that our limits will not permit us to give the reader a few extracts, but in this perhaps we might set up our own taste to the injury of the author, and by drawing too much attention to a certain portion, detract from the residue of the work. If there is any fault we could discover, it is that the author has not been pleased to favor us with some more specimens of the lyric poetry of that era. These might have been easily incorporated with the text, and would lend a new charm to the graphic power of his descriptive

We commend the work to the lovers of French literature, and hope that this little notice will have the effect of calling attention to a production of merit, and possibly, too, supplying a deficiency in our transplanted literature, which we have had more than once occasion to regret.

FROM THE ARMY.

From our Texas Correspondent.
CAMP AT TRENTON, DE SANTA ISABEL.
TEXAS, May 5, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR: Glorious! intelligence has just reached us from the works opposite Matamoros.

I have this moment seen Major Brown's official report. He says:—"About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst., the batteries of the town (Matamoros) opened upon us—three of our heavy guns (18 pounders) until we silenced two of their three batteries, and dismounted all the guns in the latter but one and one mortar. The firing was continued by them for three or four hours, but with little effect, as we had but one man (a sergeant) killed. As our ammunition is not abundant. I directed the firing on one side to cease. On the night of the 3d, the firing from the town continuing, I directed the officer of artillery to fire on the town, respecting the colors, and that night shot were fired, but owing to our want of furnaces to heat them properly, little effect was produced. During the heavy cannonading on the 3d, our unfinished curtain (a portion of the fortification) was completed, and one six pounder placed to repel a land attack." &c. &c.

This is indeed glorious! news, and every eye brightened upon its announcement.

In order that you may understand the state of things here, I must give you an idea of the present position of the forces.

The depot of the whole army is at this place, and upon it, of course, the Mexicans were expected to make an attack in force. Gen. Taylor having completed the fortifications opposite Matamoros, and hearing that 6000 of the enemy had crossed the river nine miles from this place, he left his camp near that town on the afternoon of the 1st of May, and by a forced march reached this camp on the following morning, leaving Major Brown with the 7th Infantry, and Capt. Lord's company of heavy, and Lieut. Pragg's company Light Artillery, to defend the works at Matamoros.

On the morning of the 3d inst., the firing from the town on our works commenced as stated above, and was distinctly heard here. Our scouts reported the chapparel between us and the full, full of Mexican troops, they having closely invested the place on this side before the firing commenced, and our spies returned and reported that it was impossible to reach the Port, as every avenue to it was closed by Mexican pickets. Capt. Walker of the Texas Rangers, was then dispatched with orders to reach Maj. Brown, if possible. This morning Capt. W. came into our camp, with the intelligence above, and amid the hearty congratulations of the whole Army, he has indeed performed a most valuable service, and entitled to the thanks of every true American heart.

The mail goes off in a very few minutes, but I must stop to say what we all feel is true—that many of the Texas Rangers are invaluable in this service. They are acquainted with the country, and having been prisoners in the hands of the Mexicans during the Texan wars, they know the character of that people perfectly; and as you may well imagine, they have no love for them—on the contrary, they hold every Mexican an enemy of their race, and act accordingly. Truly yours.

P. S.—Volunteers from Texas and New Orleans are expected here hourly. We move to the relief of Maj. Brown's command very soon, and doubtless a battle must be fought in order to open the communication with him. Judge ye.

From the Mobile Daily Advertiser, Extra, 12th inst.
LATER FROM THE ARMY!

Arrival of the Steamship New York!
VICTORY! VICTORY! GLORIOUS NEWS! Point Isabel Relieved! Matamoros Reduced to Ashes! The American Army Triumphant!! 700 Mexicans Killed!! A General Blockade of the Mexican Ports Ordered!!!

After a painful suspense of several days, news reached us of a blow being struck by the Americans. The prowess of our brave soldiers has made the perfidious Mexicans bite the dust. The serpent of the Mexican Eagle, now writhes in death agony in the American Eagle. Victory peaches upon our banner! Honor to Major Richardson of the 3d Artillery, and his brave companions for their defence of the American Camp, Cheers, nine times nine, for our country, and its free institutions!!!

[From the N. O. Com. Times.] It is with feelings of heartfelt gratitude and the deepest satisfaction that we take up our pen to record the brilliant result of the first great blow struck by General Taylor and his glorious little army. The fame of the American arms has been signally vindicated. With an inferiority of forces so disproportionate as to have caused the deepest anxiety for General Taylor and his gallant band, they have gained a great, a glorious, a noble, a most triumphant victory. Seven hundred Mexicans were left dead on the field of battle—Matamoros is reduced to ashes—Point Isabel is relieved. Such are the immediate results of this magnificent exploit.

The reception of this gratifying news will cause the National pulse to vibrate from one extremity of the Union to the other. The thunder of the artillery which was fired last evening, in honor of this gallant achievement, will roll, resplendently, from State to State—from city to city—from village to village—from hamlet to hamlet—and it reverberates from the rock girt cliffs of Maine, and the mountains of Vermont, echoing a Nation's gratitude.

"The battle is not to the strong, nor the race to the swift." An overruling Providence has mercifully preserved our little army, apparently devoted to destruction, and scattered the Mexican host like chaff before the wind. It is proper that some public demonstration of rejoicing should be evinced to commemorate this auspicious commencement of the war. N. Orleans ought to take the lead, as being most directly interested in the success of the

American arms. What say our citizens to an illuminated city at night?

The news reached this city last evening, at 10 minutes before 9 o'clock, and it would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which it was received. The population appeared to be suddenly quivered—the streets presented one living sea of human beings—joy was depicted on every countenance, and one universal prayer of thank ascended on High. We promptly issued an extra containing the pith of the news, and now hasten to subjoin all the particulars we have received before our readers.

By the arrival of the Steamship New York, Capt. Phillips, which came up late last evening, we have received the following gratifying intelligence from the Galveston News:

We have been kindly furnished by Capt. Phillips, of the steamship New York—which has just arrived—with the following highly interesting and important news. We publish literally from Capt. Phillips's report.

The following report is from Capt. Walker, of the Texas Rangers, who had arrived on the 5th inst. at 4 P. M. from the entrenchment opposite Matamoros.

We learn that an engagement had taken place between the U. S. and Mexican forces. The particulars, as far as we can learn are as follows: Gen. Taylor, on the evening of the 3d inst., left the entrenchment with a detachment of U. S. troops, for the purpose of opening a communication between Point Isabel and the entrenchment. On the morning of the 4th, the Mexicans, taking advantage of his absence, at daybreak opened a heavy cannonade on the entrenchments, which was gallantly returned by the U. S. troops, and in thirty minutes silenced the enemy's batteries and reduced the city of Matamoros to ashes.

Morning of the 6th.—A gentleman who has just arrived from the field of battle, informs us that the slaughter among the Mexicans was tremendous; that upwards of seven hundred lay dead on the field of battle, and that the number of houses left in Matamoros was not sufficient to accommodate the wounded.

According to accounts received at Point Isabel, the number of Mexicans in and about Matamoros, were estimated at ten thousand men, and expecting reinforcements were daily expected.

Gen. Taylor was to leave Point Isabel on the 6th inst., with a detachment of troops, determined to open a communication between Point Isabel and the Army opposite Matamoros, which has for some days past been cut off, and only effected in one instance by the valiant and undaunted Walker, of the Texas Rangers, whose horse was shot from under him in the attempt, and the loss of six men.

Santiago and Isabel are now under Martial Law—every citizen compelled to do Military duty.

On the morning of the 6th, previous to the departure of the New York, heavy cannonades were heard and supposed to be another attack from the Mexicans on the U. S. troops opposite Matamoros.

Great excitement prevailed at Point Isabel and Santiago up to one o'clock, P. M., when the New York took her departure. Arrived at Santiago on the 6th inst. a ship, deputed from N. O. U. S. schr. Flirt will leave in a day or two for N. O.—Steamer Monmouth left on the 5th bound to Aransas for the purpose of bringing every man capable of doing duty, to the camp at Santiago.

McKister and Radcliff are the names of two among the six men who were killed by forcing their way through the Mexicans to the U. S. Camp.

The subjoined account is from the Galveston Civilian:

Gen. Taylor proceeded with the main body of the army in order to secure Point Isabel, which was menaced, and open the communication, leaving only 700 or 800 men in the camp opposite Matamoros. The army proceeded without interruption, but the Mexicans thought the diminished forces in camp offered a favorable opportunity for its capture—attacked it and were repulsed with severe loss—some six hundred. The loss on our side not stated but very insignificant. Our batteries were opened on Matamoros, and reduced the place to ruins, or nearly so.

This was on the 3d, and the fighting continued until night. Walker, the well known Texan soldier and spy, then took forty men to carry the news to Gen. Taylor at Point Isabel, during the night. He lost six men on the way and had his horse shot under him, but got in.

Our troops are in fine spirits. Gen. Taylor was to leave with a large force on Thursday morning, for the camp opposite Matamoros.

The New York had this news from the Cincinnati, which came out over the bar to take off the troops carried down. Firing was heard when the New York left.

The main force of the Mexicans is probably on this side of the river.

The Texan schr. Santa Anna has been despatched from Brasses Santiago, with communications from Gen. Taylor for the American squadron off Vera Cruz.

The only written information we have from the seat of war comes from Capt. Symptom, late of the Revenue service of Texas—now in the employ of Gen. Taylor. It is dated May 4. Capt. S. says:

"The news was brought to Point Isabel by our friend Walker, of Major Hay's command. The Mexican made the attack on our works after General Taylor came down here. The fight continued the whole day. The U. S. batteries knocked down Matamoros, killing two or three hundred Mexicans—they killing only one of our men by the explosion of a shell. The works were so well completed the Mexican shot could not injure them.

Capt. Symptom has written us that he will furnish a detailed account of the action, and such other information as he can collect, by the next vessel.

GEN. TAYLOR.—We learn that when Gen. Taylor left Point Isabel, to return to the entrenchment camp opposite Matamoros, there was not the slightest doubt entertained that he would have to cut his way to his entrenchments, through vastly superior numbers of the enemy, who were known to be posted in large force among the almost impassable thickets of chaparral on the road, with a determination to cut him off, if possible, in his attempt to regain his other forces. The number of the Mexicans is entirely vague and uncertain, though, all the statements agree estimating them at not less than ten thousand, while many accounts put their numbers at fifteen or twenty thousand.

All accounts agree that the Mexican forces are rapidly flocking in from all quarters. How many had crossed the river could not be told, though it seems but reasonable to presume that a large part of their forces will be brought into requisition to dispute the march of Gen. Taylor. They could not but see the importance of cutting him off, and would doubtless employ all their advantages of local knowledge, skill in horsemanship, and all their acknowledged resources of stratagem to accomplish their object. Gen. Taylor anticipated a formidable and desperate opposition to his march, but determined to accomplish it or perish. It seems, therefore, every way reasonable to suppose that a decisive and bloody battle was fought on the 7th inst., and we

wait with almost painful anxiety to hear the result of the next arrival.

The steamer New York left here about 10 o'clock last Monday morning, after stopping about two hours. She reached Branson Tuesday evening—anchored outside the bar in a heavy swell, where they arrived in time to join Gen. Taylor in his return to his encampment opposite Matamoros.

The New York left Branson Santiago on Wednesday, at half past 3 P. M., and reached Matamoros on Thursday morning at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, being out about 98 hours on her return. Capt. Phillips estimates the distance about two hundred and seventy miles, or about thirty miles less than to the Balize.

We learn from good authority that General Taylor had ordered the schooner Alert to sail to Vera Cruz with dispatches, as is supposed to the Gulf squadron, to blockade the Mexican ports. There is indeed but little doubt that all the Mexican ports in the Gulf are now under strict blockade, and the American fleet in the Pacific is amply sufficient to shut every port of Mexico on that shore, as soon as orders can be sent to that effect. [Galveston News, 8th inst.]

We understand that Major Ringgold of the artillery, commanded in the American camp opposite Matamoros during the engagement with the Mexicans.

From the N. O. Times.
Surprise and Surrender of Captain Thornton's Command.—On the evening of the 23d ultimo, Gen. Taylor's spies brought intelligence to the effect that about two thousand five hundred Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande to the Texas side, above the American Fort, and that about fifteen hundred of same had crossed below. Gen. T. immediately dispatched a squadron of dragoons to each place of crossing, for the purpose of reconnoitering them and ascertaining their position. The squadron ordered below was in command of Capt. Ker, the one above was commanded by Captain Thornton and composed of Capt. Hardee, Lieut. Kane and Macon, with sixty-one privates and non-commissioned officers. The former commander, Capt. Ker, on arriving at the point where it was supposed they had crossed, found that the report was false, that they had not crossed there but had all crossed above, which was afterwards proved by Capt. Thornton's command being surprised, in which Lieut. George Macon with nine men were killed, and two wounded. The wounded were sent to Gen. Taylor's camp, the army having no hospital in the field. Capt. Thornton, Hardee and Lieut. Kane miraculously escaped, together with the balance of the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured, and are now prisoners of war in Mexico.

The circumstances which led to the surprise are these: After Captain T.'s command had proceeded up the Rio Grande about twenty-four miles, and as was supposed, to within three miles of the Mexican camp, the guide refused to go any further, and stated for his reason that the whole country was infested with Mexicans. Capt. T., however, proceeded on with his command about two miles, when he came to a farm house, which was enclosed entirely by a chapparal fence, with the exception of that portion of it which bordered on the river, and this was so lofty as to be impassable. Capt. T. entered this enclosure through a pair of bars, and approached the house for the purpose of making some enquiry, his command following him. So soon as his command had all entered the enclosure, the enemy, having been concealed in the chapparal, about two thousand five hundred in number, completely surrounded him, and commenced firing upon his command. He then wheeled his command, thinking that he could charge through the enemy and pass out where he had entered, not however without a considerable loss. This he attempted, but did not succeed, the enemy being too strong.

At this instant, Capt. Hardee approached him for the purpose of advising him how to extricate themselves. The firing of the enemy still continuing, Capt. Thornton's horse, having doubtless received a shot, ran away with him, and leaped the chapparal fence, and plunged into a precipice, where he fell with Capt. T. under him, where the latter remained insensible for five or six hours. This casualty placed Captain Hardee in command, who attempted with the residue to make his escape by the river, intending on arriving at its mouth to swim it. In this he failed, finding it so boggy that he could not get it. He then returned, taking the precaution to go out of distance of the musketry, dismounted and examined the arms of his men, determining to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Before he had succeeded, however, in the inspection of his arms, a Mexican officer rode up and asked him to surrender. Captain H. replied that he would surrender on one condition, which was, that if the Mexican General would receive them as prisoners of war, and treat them as the most civilized nations do, he would surrender, but on no other conditions. The Mexican officer bore this message to the General command, and returned with the assurance that he would. Capt. H. then surrendered. Capt. Thornton and Hardee, with Lieut. Kane and the residue of the non-commissioned officers and privates of Capt. T.'s command, are now prisoners of war in Mexico. The enemy treat them remarkably well.

Robert, George Macon was a fine young officer, and his death is much regretted. His name was recognized among some articles that were subsequently captured from the enemy.

THE WAR BILL.
The following is the form in which the bill, declaring the existence of war between the United States and Mexico has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress:

An Act providing for the prosecution of the existing War between the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

Whereas, by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of War exists between that Government and the United States;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, That for the purpose of enabling the Government of the United States, to prosecute said war to a speedy and successful termination, the President be and he is hereby authorized to employ the militia, naval and military forces of the United States, and to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding 50,000, who may offer their services, either as cavalry, artillery, infantry, or riflemen, to serve twelve months after they shall arrive at the place of rendezvous, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged; according to the time for which they shall have been mustered into service; and that the sum of ten millions of dollars out of any money in the treasury, or to come into the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the militia when called into service of the United States by virtue of this act, or any other act in which the opinion of the President of the United States that the public interest requires it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said volunteers shall furnish their own clothes, and if cavalry their own horses, and horse equipments; and when mustered into service shall be armed at the expense of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said volunteers when called into actual service,

and while remaining therein, be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be, in all respects, except as to clothing and pay, placed on the same footing with similar corps of the United States army, and in lieu of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and private in any company who may thus offer himself, shall be entitled, when called into actual service, to receive in money a sum equal to the costs of clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private, (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said volunteers so offering their services shall be accepted by the President in companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments, whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and Territories to which such companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments shall respectively belong.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to organize companies so tendering their services into battalions or squadrons; battalions and squadrons into regiments; regiments into brigades, and brigades into divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization, in his judgment, expedient; and the President shall, if necessary, apportion the staff, field, and general officers among the respective States and Territories from which the volunteers shall tender their services, as he may deem proper.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the volunteers who may be received into the service of the United States by virtue of the provisions of this act, and who shall be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to all the benefit which may be conferred on persons wounded in the service of the United States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized forthwith to complete all the public armed vessels now authorized by law, and to purchase or charter, arm, equip and man such merchant vessels and steamboats, as, upon examination, may be found fit, or easily converted into armed vessels fit for the public service, and in such number as he may deem necessary for the protection of the seaboard, lake coast, and the general defence of the country.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That whenever the militia or volunteers are called and received into the service of the United States, under the provisions of this act, they shall have the organization of the army of the United States, and shall have the same pay and allowances; and all mounted privates, non-commissioned officers, musicians and artificers, shall be allowed 40 cents per day for the use and risk of their horses, except of horses actually killed in action; and if any mounted volunteers, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall not keep himself provided with a serviceable horse, said volunteers shall serve on foot.

The following is the vote of the Senate on the passage of the above bill:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, John M. Clayton, Colquhoun, Corwin, Crittenden, Dayton, Dickinson, Houston, J. M. Johnson, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Morehead, Niles, Pennington, Rusk, Seay, Sevier, Simmons, S. Wright, Sturgeon, Turley, Upham, Westcott, Woodbridge and Yulee—40.

Nays.—Messrs. Thos. Clayton and Davis—2.
[Senators Berrien, Calhoun and Evans, being in their seats, did not vote. The other members, whose names are not recorded above, were absent.]

When Mr. Crittenden's name was called, he voted "aye," except the preamble." So also did Mr. Upham.

The Peace Party.—The following members of the House of Representatives voted against the bill to furnish men and money to defend their country, and carry on the war with Mexico:—

Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Ashmun, Cranston, Culver, Delano, Giddings, Grinnell, Hudson, D. P. King, Root, Severance, Strohm, Fildes, and Vance—14.

There are two in the Senate that voted against the same measure. Their names are, Messrs. Thomas Clayton, and Davis.

The Washington Union of Thursday evening contains the following official document:

A PROCLAMATION
By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the Constitutional authority vested in them, have declared by their act bearing date this day, that "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States;"

Now therefore, I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern; and I do especially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectfully incident thereto; and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they feel the wrongs which have been done to them, the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficiency of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the city of Washington on the thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, and of the independence of the United States the seventh.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

PRIVATEERING.

Apprehensions have been expressed that Mexico may issue letters of marque to Spanish subjects in Cuba, to cruise against the commerce of the United States, and that privateers may be fitted out in the ports of that island for this nefarious purpose. Indeed, it has been suggested that the two Mexican steamers, which have been recently transferred to the Havana, have been sent there with this object. The Union says that it is not generally known that a Spanish subject could not accept a commission for this purpose from the Mexican government without being guilty of piracy. For public information, we copy the 14th article of our treaty with Spain of the 20th October, 1795, which article is now in force:

"Article 14.—No subject of his Catholic Majesty shall apply for, or take, any commission or letters of marque, for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the said United States, or against the citizens, people, or inhabitants of the said United States, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them from any prince or state with which the said United States shall be at war."

"Nor shall any citizen, subject, or inhabitant of the said United States apply for, or take, any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, or the property of any of them, from any prince or state with which the said king shall be at war. And if any person of either nation shall take such commissions or letters of marque, he shall be punished as a pirate."

"That is, he shall be 'hung by the neck until he is dead.'"

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

As all that is connected with this corps is matter of great interest, we give from official sources, a return of its actual strength.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION UNDER GEN. TAYLOR.

Number Comm'd Companies. Officers. Privates. Total.

Army Staff, 24 24 24 24

2d Dragoons, 10 41 555 596

1st Artillery, 4 21 215 236

2d do, 4 20 213 233

3d do, 4 19 200 219

4th do, 4 21 214 235

Total Artillery, 16 81 842 928

3d Infantry, 10 41 492 533

4th do, 10 40 471 511

5th do, 10 40 533 573

6th do, 10 40 492 533

7th do, 10 40 492 533

8th do, 10 39 438 477

Total Infantry, 50 209 2336 2586

Grand Total, 346 3267 4979

Sick and absent, 199 915 1114

Effective force, 147 2818 2965

This 2965 comprises the whole force of General Taylor, and out of it he has left a small command at Corpus Christi and another at Point Isabel. He has lost by desertion, captured and killed, 290 more; so that the whole command by the works in front of Matamoros cannot exceed 2,400. The whole army of the United States consists as follows:

Staff, Pay Department and General Officer, 558 1204

2 regiments Dragoons, 2363 2363

3 do Artillery, 889 889

8 do Infantry, 327 327

Recruits unattached, 100 100

West Point, 100 100

Total, 8349

Almost one-half of the whole force was, therefore, in Texas. The remainder is disposed as follows:

Eastern division, under Gen. Wool, 135 1465 1600

Western division, under Gen. Gaines, 183 1723 1906

4th military, " " Brady, 28 266 294

Aggregate three divisions, 3798

This force of 3,798 men is stretched over 4000 miles of frontier. Gen. Brady's command is in Wisconsin; that of Gen. Gaines stretches from Wisconsin down the Mississippi and along the Gulf to Florida; that of Wool from Niagara down the St. Lawrence to Maine, and along the Atlantic coast to Florida.

APPROPRIATE SENTIMENTS.

The "Baltimore Sun" of this morning, pays the following just compliments to the President and Congress of the United States, for the energy which they have displayed towards Mexico. It gives us pleasure to republish it.—Union, May 15.

"The War.—The course of the United States.—In a national point of view, it is impossible to suggest anything more appropriate, patriotic, and consistent as adapted to the present emergency, growing out of our disturbed relations with Mexico, than the course pursued by the President and Congress of the United States. The disposition of that man is something more than querulous—it is mischievous—who cannot unite in the warmest commendation that prompt, vigorous, and decisive action of the executive and legislative authorities of the nation whereby it is proposed to relieve and succor our gallant little army in the South, and prosecute the war into which the United States has been reluctantly—yet for certain honorable reasons—reluctantly involved. War was in existence; and not to recognize the fact would have been to peril everything, and render the restoration of peace a much less probable and more remote event than it is now likely to be. The message of the President is a document eminently calculated to enhance and confirm the public confidence in his individual capacity and self-reliance, so essential as qualifications for the chief magistracy of this republic; while the dignity of style, patriotism, resolution and philanthropy of purpose which characterize it, are honorable to the nation as well as the man. The liberal provision and promptitude of Congress, in reporting and adopting the war bill, also challenge the admiration and approbation of all classes of our fellow-citizens. Such action as this at the head of the government is always desirable, to give tone and unanimity to that ardent public feeling which must inevitably develop itself throughout this Union, whenever the findings of invasion and bloodshed penetrate the public ear. And with such unanimity of feeling and purpose throughout the departments of the government, and all the ramifications of society, war will be relieved of its repugnance; its progress will be effectual and expeditious, and its termination successful and speedy."

For the Journal.

BLADEN COUNTY.

A Democratic meeting was held at the Court-house, in Bladen county, on the 4th May. J. D. Beatty, Esq., was called to the chair, and G. W. Bannerman appointed secretary, and J. R. Kemp assistant secretary.

The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting was to nominate candidates of the Democratic party, to represent Bladen county in the next Legislature.

On motion, it was Resolved, that the chairman appoint three from each election precinct, as a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of this meeting. Whereupon the chairman appointed the following gentlemen: Messrs. W. J. Cowan, W. H. Harvey, John Sikes, Amos Martin, Jas. Davis, T. S. Smith, J. B. Melvin, F. C. Lewis, T. S. Lewis, J. M. Anders, J. Russ, John Bush, H. B. Jones, K. C. Council, R. D. Benson, Neil Currie, Wm. Shipman, E. Pearce, J. R. Kemp, C. McDougall, Peter S. Mishaw, Jas. Robeson, N. Cheshire and John Monroe.

The committee, after retiring a short time, returned and reported the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, and they were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Robert Melvin, Esq., be nominated a candidate for this Senatorial district, in the next Legislature.

Resolved, That Thomas S. D. McDowell, Esq., be nominated a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature, in the House of Commons.

Resolved, That George W. Melvin, Esq., be nominated a candidate for the office of Sheriff for this county.

On motion, it was Resolved that J. W. Cowan and Dr. H. H. Robinson, be appointed a committee to inform the above named gentlemen of their nominations.

On motion, it was Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal and North Carolinian.

On motion, it was Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be returned to the chairman and secretaries.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. D. BEATTY, Ch'n.

G. W. BANNERMAN, Secretary.

J. R. KEMP, Assistant Secretary.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, May 21, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The mail just in, brings us the Raleigh Standard of yesterday, which contains the decision of the Democratic Central Committee, which met in Raleigh on last Monday, for the purpose of deciding between Messrs. Shepard and Leak, which of the two gentlemen should be the Democratic candidate for Governor.

We are proud to have it in our power to announce to our readers that JAMES B. SHEPARD has again received the nomination, and that Mr. Leak comes out in a letter, acquiescing in the nomination, like an open hearted souled Democrat. Particulars in our next.

County Candidates.

We are requested to announce W. R. Hooks, Esq., as a candidate for the Sheriffship of Wayne county.

We are authorized to announce the following Democratic ticket for Onslow county:

FOR THE SENATE.—William Ferrand.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Harvey Cox.

FOR SHERIFF.—W. D. Humphrey.

To the Committee of Arrangements.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

We, the undersigned, visitors from Charleston, S. C., would most respectfully tender to the Committee of Arrangements of Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, and Campbell Encampment, our sincere and cordial thanks for the courtesy and hospitality tendered us by them during our sojourn among them. We beg to assure them that their kindness will ever be remembered by us, and we trust that no distant day we may be allowed an opportunity of reciprocating their brotherly attention.

We remain in the bonds of F. L. & T.

Yours,

WM. H. VERNON, P. G. S. C. Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.

E. MITCHELL, Jr., N. G. S. C. Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.

CHAS. KANAUX, P. G. S. C. Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.

Geo. H. WALTER, P. G. S. C. Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.

Wilmington, N. C., May 14, 1846.

MARRIED.

In Salisbury, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Thomas E. Davis, Dr. Richard B. Hill, of Wilmington, to Miss Mary McE. Fisher, daughter of the Hon. Charles Fisher.

In Raleigh, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Dr. Mason, Rector of Christ Church, William H. High, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Fayetteville, to Miss Catherine daughter of Hon. George E. Badger.

In Johnson county, on the 9th ultimo, by the Rev. S. Pearce, Mr. Davis Smith, to Miss Keren Ann Sanders, daughter of Col. Bally Sanders.

In Newbern, on the 4th inst., Mr. William Henry Pearce, to Miss Elizabeth Bradley.

In Fayetteville, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. W. McLaurin, of the firm of D & W McLaurin, Merchants, to Miss Elizabeth Whitehead, eldest daughter of the late William Whitehead.

In Columbus, on the 30th April, Mr. Joseph Brown, of Bladen, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Baldwin.

In Bladen county, recently, Mr. T. M. Smith, to Miss Dolly Brown.

In Columbus county, on the 21st April, Mr. Frances Lennan, to Miss Elizabeth Lennan, all of that county.

In Chatham, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. James Stacy, the Rev. Albert M. Shipp, of Fayetteville, to Miss Mary Jane Gillespie.

In Richmond county, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. D. J. Simmons, Mr. John P. Conington, Merchant of Rockingham, to Miss Eliza Jane Powell, daughter of Wm. Powell, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the 19th instant, John Benjamin, son of Mr. Thos. F. Gause, aged about 3 years.

In Fayetteville, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Jemima Mains.

In Cumberland county, on the 2d inst., Mrs. Mary Plummer, aged 58, wife of Mr. Alex. Plummer.

NEW YORK MARKET.—May 16.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft, \$3 50 a 4 00 do Newbern, " 3 50 a 4 00

Spirits Turpentine, 34 a 38 Tar, 1 62 1/2 a 1 75 Rice, per cwt. 3 87 1/2 a 4 37 1/2

Naval Stores.—Spirits Turpentine is again rather lower, with considerable sales in lots at 34 a 35 cts. cash. We have no transactions to report in any other description.

Rice.—The transactions of the past week embrace about 3000 tons, principally for home use, at \$3 87 1/2 a \$4 35, cash.

BOSTON MARKET.—May 13.

Naval Stores.—The market for Spirits Turpentine continues quite unsettled, and prices are a shade lower. We notice sales at 50 cts per gallon, 6 months, and something under. Small sales of \$2 a \$2 12 per bbl, 6 mos.

Rice.—The demand is moderate from the trade, with sales at 4 a 4 1/2 cts per lb, cash and 6 mos.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 16.

Business has continued remarkably dull, and no particular changes. A large supply of Flour in market, and sales made from wagons from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Bacon very plenty and dull; 7 to 7 1/2 cts. No changes in cotton.—North Carolinian.

CHARLESTON MARKET.—May 16.

Corn.—The receipts of the week comprise 5500 bushels North Carolina and Maryland, sold at 70 a 75 cts; of Western, rising of 1300 bushels in bags of 2 1/2 bushels have been received during the week, a part of which had been ordered for the interior, and a part by dealers. Importers of the balance can only effect sales in small quantities at from 70 a 72 cts, there remaining a considerable portion of former importations unsold in stores.

Oats.—450 bags Western imported to order, have been the only receipts of the past week. No arrivals of Peas.

Hay.—2400 bales North River landed yesterday, sold in the neighborhood of \$1, a parcel of prime Eastern from stores brought \$1 30.

Bees.—There is very little doing in this article, but prices remain stationary when not forced on the market.

1 and—continues very dull, and in request only for the retail trade.

Butt.—There is none about, and little demand for it. From stores a few sales of Liverpool salt at \$1 10 a \$1 12.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—May 21.

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine has been somewhat firm during the past week, varying in price, however, according to quality.—New York, last sales, \$2 35, \$2 37 1/2 and \$2 40. Yellow Dip, (this year) \$2 60. Hard, 90 cents. These prices are, however, fictitious, as the price of Spirits will not justify these rates. Tar, \$1 10 to \$1 12 1/2; a slight demand now exists. There was a sale of a small lot of Spirits, a few days since, at 40 a 41 cts. We notice sales in New York as low as 36 and 31 cts, cash, with a downward tendency.

TIMBER & LUMBER.—The market for both Timber and Lumber is very much depressed, owing it is said, to our relations with Mexico. It is supposed that there are, or will be, a number of privateers fitted out to intercept our trade with the West Indies; should this be the case, the Lumber market will remain at a very low ebb for some time to come. See quotations.

SHINGLES.—Quotations nominal and sales dull in fact, scarce any demand exists for the article, except for home use.

MEAL.—Scarce and in demand, at 90c.

FLOUR.—Sales in small lots are made at \$6 25 for Super; \$5 for Fine, and \$4 75 for Cream—demand slack.

HAY.—A sale of 25 bales at \$1 30—lots at auction from \$1 10 to \$1 20.

LIQUORS.—No demand.

BACON.—Sales of Sides, N. C., at 7 1/2 cts, and Hams at 8 cents, are made to retailers. Western Sides dull at 6 1/2 cts.

CORN.—No arrivals and none offered. Lots from stores are held at 75 to 80 cents, as to quantity and quality.

LIME.—No arrivals this week and supply limited—sales at \$1 50, in a small way.

MOLASSES, SUGAR & COFFEE.—Owing to the declaration of war with Mexico, these articles are more firm in New York.—Holders here exhibit a corresponding firmness, at \$3 for Rio, and 9 and 9 1/2 for Laguira Coffee. Sugar 7 a 8 1/2 cts. Molasses held firmly at previous sales of 21 cts.

SALT.—No arrivals—sales from stores at 45c.

Selling off AT COST.

OWING to the large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, I offer rare inducements to

FRESH BEEF.
JAMES PETTEWAY

announces to the citizens
of Wilmington, that he
keeps for sale at the Mar-
ket-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of pub-
lic patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent
to their houses if desired.

DRAGERS will please always give him a call be-
fore disposing of their live stock, as he will give
the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-1f

To the Riding and Travelling Community.



THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's **SADDLES, BRIDLES, and MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Satchels,**

Coach Gigs, Buggy and wagon **HARNESSES**, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. all of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO—Charrioteers, Buggies, Trotting Wagons and Sulkeys, for sale low. **Northern Saddle Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.**

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.


N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing **SADDLES and HARNESSES**: on order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Churn Cushions.

D.S. G. C. H.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS AND DOORS.
THE subscriber is agent for one of the best
 manufacturing at the North, and will receive
 orders for the above named articles, which will be
 boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New
 York, at the **LOWEST PRICES**, and at short
 notice. Persons about to contract for buildings,
 will find it to their interest to call and examine
 prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
 Sept. 27, 1844 1v1

FRESH BEEF,
 BROTHER AND BROTHER,
 100 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

POKE AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.
THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of
BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the *best* sent to their houses if they wish.


 Drivers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY. 1-4f
 Oct. 19, 1845.

Boarding House.
 THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 1st of October next, the house he is now occupying, to one near North street, adjoining to and one South North street, at the corner of the old *Hannover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always ac-

commodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful horses will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand,

HORSES and BUGGIES for hire

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drivers* can be well accommodated.

Corner 26th, 1845. 2-12m

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES,

Head & Foot Stones, &c.
THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of
 an extensive **MARBLE MANUFACTORY**
 at the North, and will receive orders for the above
 named articles on as favorable terms as can be pro-
 cured from any other establishment.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
 Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 13. 1846 **22-ly**

GUNNY BAGS.
2500 TWO Bushel Gunny Bags,
 received per barque Martha, fro.
 Boston. For sale by **G. W. DAVIS.**
 Garden St.

Garben Seeds.
FRESH and full assortment, growth of
1945. Just received by
WM. SHAW.

Rum and Whiskey.
BOLS N. E. Rum,
20 do N. U. Whiskey.
Daily expected and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

"Competition, the Life of Trade."

To those wishing Work done in the

MASON LINE.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform
the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that
they have entered into copartnership under the
name of
KEEN & HUSTON,
and are now prepared to contract for any kind of
work in the **MASON LINE.** Both of them being
MASTER WORKMEN, they flatter them-
selves that they will be able to give perfect satis-
faction to all who may favor them with a **JOB.**
Promising faithfulness and punctuality in the ex-
ecution of their contracts, they hope to receive a lib-
eral patronage.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
MAXWELL HUSTON.
Apr 3, 1846
FLOUR.
125 BB's. Fayetteville FLOUR,
50 do do do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.
Just received by ADAMS & MCGARY.
Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-f

Goods for sale.

10 Bags P. R. Sugar, 20 bbls. Fayettevill Flour,
10 " "

20 kegs cut Nails, assorted.
5 hhd retailing Molasses, 2000 lbs. Bacon.
Hats, Shoes, boxes of Candles, Soap, Window
Glass, Cypress Shingles, Red Oak Staps, barrels
Tar, &c. &c. J. I. BRYAN.
April 10th, 1846. called again at 20.46

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VOL

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Ten,
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sufficient reason*

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SMITHVILLE
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